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ON THE OCCASION OF THE 13TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING
OF THE GENEVA AGREEMENTS ON VIET NAM (JULY 20, 1954)

FOR INDEPENDENCE AND PEACE, THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE ARE DETERMINED TO DEFEAT U.S. AGGRESSION

On the occasion of the second anniversary of the announcement of the four-point stand of the D.R.V.N. government, the review Hue Tap carried in its April 1967 issue an article entitled: "The Four-Point Stand, Our Present Banner of Independence and Peace" of Nguyen Duy Trinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and D.R.V.N. Foreign Minister.

To help the reader understand the aggressive character of Washington's war in Viet Nam and the justice of the Vietnamese people's struggle, we are printing below Nguyen Duy Trinh's article. The title is ours.

**U.S. IMPERIALISM IS THE AGGRESSOR,
THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE ARE THE
VICTIMS OF AGGRESSION**

THE American imperialists do their utmost to distort the truth about their aggression on Viet Nam. They try to misrepresent the patriotic struggle of our compatriots in South Viet Nam with the "North Vietnamese's aggression against South Viet Nam" allegation. They argue that G.I.'s have been sent to South Viet Nam to carry out U.S. "commitment" to the Saigon puppet administration and to the members of the aggressive S.E.A.T.O. bloc.

But no deceitful assertion can cloak American imperialist aggression. According to Lenin, war is the continuation of politics by other means, i. e. by violence. The nature of a war is determined by the answers to these two questions: What kind of politics does this war continue? Which class wages this war and for what purposes?

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Whatever the development of the war, the South Viet Nam people are resolved to defeat the aggressive war of the U. S. imperialists.

(Appeal of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. Central Committee on the occasion of July 20)

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The Vietnamese people struggle for the safeguard of the fundamental spirit of the Geneva Agreements

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SOUTH VIETNAM

FIERCE ATTACKS ON U.S. BASES

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Da Nang air base attacked on
July 15, 1967 by the L.A.F.

NORTH VIETNAM

UP TO JULY 19, 1967

**2,108
U.S. PLANES
WERE DOWNED**

(including the 2,100th
on July 16, 1967)

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**YANKEE
GO HOME!**



DEAN RUSK

Dean Rusk affirms once more that his government is ready to enter into "unconditional negotiations". But how could he explain his government's negative answer to Nguyen Day Trinh's declaration of January 28, 1967.

The leaders of the D.R.V.N. have also clearly pointed out that if the U.S. government sincerely desires to talk with the D.R.V.N. government, it must first of all definitively and unconditionally stop the bombing, shelling and other war acts against the D.R.V.N..

As has been already known to everyone, the 4-point stand of the D.R.V.N. government stated by Premier Phan Van Dan on 23rd April 1968, is clearly repeated more times and more loudly by the D.R.V.N. President Ho Chi Minh and the Minister of Foreign Minister Nguyen Thinh in V. Burchett in January 1970 pointed out that as the U.S. have intensified its work of aggression against Viet Nam, the D.R.V.N. government will intensify its work of aggression against the bombings and other war acts against the D.R.V.N., with draw all U.S. and satellite troops from South Viet Nam, recognize the South Viet Nam N.F.L., the sole genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people and to let the Vietnamese people settle their internal affairs themselves.

The leaders of the D.R.V.N. have also clearly pointed out that if the U.S. government sincerely desires to talk with the D.R.V.N. government, it must first of all definitively and unconditionally stop the bombing, shooting and other war acts against the D.R.V.N..

Indifference to these heinous crimes is not morally tolerable. This is an appeal to the conscience of progressive people all over the world to take urgent measures. To check the criminal hand of the U.S. imperialists.



in Ha Thach village bombed by U.S. planes

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VIET NAM COURIER

SOUTH Vietnam

DA NANG (July 15, 1967): 7th attack against U.S. airbase: The enemy admits: 42 planes destroyed or damaged, 181 G.I.s put out of action, important quantities of war materials

DA NANG (July 15, 1967)

On the night of July 15, 1967, Da Nang airbase was attacked for the seventh time. For nearly one hour, the L.A.F. shelled unrelentingly the runway, the plane parking ground and 4 barracks.

The U.S. spokesmen in Saigon admitted the destruction of 42 aircraft including such types as F4, F8, C130, C119, and choppers worth 10 million dollars: 181 Yankees were killed or wounded (two thirds belonged to the air force).

The shelling which hit the bomb depots and bomb loaded planes caused many explosions and fires and destroyed many ammunition dumps, the post office, the billets of American airmen and equipment in the airbase. The damage was heavy. The explosions were so powerful that

one truck was lifted and fell on a burning barracks; water, mines and bombs and machine parts were hurled one hundred metres away. The airbase was closed down.

CIVF reported that the colonel commanding the Tactical Training Group 366 in the airbase said that bomb and shell splinters littered the ground and all the planes were hit. He admitted that this attack had caused the greatest losses to the airbase since the beginning of the year (in the attacks of February 27 and March 15, 1967, the L.A.F. wiped out over 1,500 Yankees and destroyed 100 planes.)

QUANG NAM (June 14-22, 1967)

1,000 enemy troops (including 800 Yankees) wiped out 25 armoured cars destroyed, and 3 aircraft downed.

Nong Son post defended by one battalion and one company of American troops overrun.

On the night of July 4, 1967, Nong Son post and 1 artillery company of U.S. Marine Division was violently attacked. After a 20 minutes' fighting, the L.A.F. overran the post, occupied it until the next morning, seized all the arms and ammunition and military equipment, captured 100 Yankees, and destroyed 2 150mm cannons, 4 100mm and 50mm mortars and 10 machine guns.

To wipe out all traces of this defeat, American planes came and killed all the Yankees captured by the L.A.F. On July 4, 1967, other enemy troops were landed near Nong Son in 50 helicopter-trips but were intercepted by the L.A.F. and suffered a number of casualties.

Between June 14 and 22 1967, the regional troops and guerrillas of Quang Nam beat off many raids mounted by over 5,000 G.I.s and puppet troops. G.I.s reported that 1,000 enemy troops including 800 G.I.s were wiped out, 25 armoured cars destroyed and 3 aircraft downed.

BINH DINH (July 6, 1967)

U.S. airfield and logistic base attacked: 16 aircraft destroyed, 4 ammunition and fuel depots burnt down.

On July 6, 1967, the L.A.F. of Central Truong Bie stormed the logistic base of the 1st Air Mobile Cavalry Division set up in Doc chuong, 30 kms south of Bong Son. From the very beginning, the Yankees were pinned out by the unexpected fire of the L.A.F. and could not offer

the least resistance. The L.A.F. occupied the airfield, the parking ground and set fire to the fuel depots and ammunition depots. According to preliminary reports, 200 G.I.s were killed or wounded, 16 aircraft destroyed, 4 ammunition and petrol depots and many American billets burnt, and 10 Mustang armoured cars and 2 cannons destroyed.

THU DAU MOT (July 11, 1967)

800 U.S. and puppet troops wiped out in one-night attacks on many posts.

On July 11, 1967, at 0.30 hour, the L.A.F. heavily shelled Thu Dau Mot airfield, 40 kms south of Bong Son. U.S. Infantry Division 1, 4 km north of Hon Quan.

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It is more than a month from the election force to be staged in Saigon to choose a "president". After that, there will be elections to the puppet senate and house of representatives. These election forces have been mentioned by the Americans since the Honolulu meeting in Feb. 1966, and with the approach of election day, Washington has been showing great concern. The Americans, they maintain, must be responsible for the political situation in Saigon. Why so?

The U.S. neo-colonialist policy calls for the institution of a puppet administration of a faked democracy furnished with a "civilian"

people, under the leadership of the N.F.L., are winning ever greater victories, and in the world more and more countries recognize the N.F.L. as the sole genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people whose influence and prestige are more and more increasing in the world. Meanwhile, U.S. puppet in Saigon are torn by growing antagonisms and have shown themselves willing tools of the U.S. imperialist aggressor. Such circumstances have hastened Washington to stage the election force in an effort to put a cloak of faked democracy on its stooges, give them a shot in the arm and fit them with an appearance of "stability by

the remaining small area are to found more than one million U.S. satellite and puppet troops who are effacing Vietnamese on the Vietnamese soil. Can the election organised in a hasty manner, in such unusual conditions, fool anybody?

In addition, to secure the fastest price, the American stooges in Saigon have stopped at nothing. If necessary, they will not hesitate to suppress one another in the very streets of Saigon as it happened with Tran Van Phan Quang, Dem., and of late Tran Anh Vinh at Nha Trang. On July 3, *Reader's* acknowledged that every week, arrests of writers, journalists

tional Assembly. Another candidate who has been charged with "communist charges" and refused to stand for election only because he mentioned a "policy of peace" in his election program. Nguyen Cao Ky, himself has bluntly declared that he will oppose with military force any civilian candidate who wins the election (AP May 13). He has even the threat to state that if dictatorship may not be worse than colonialism and imperialism, then he must be added various "charges" in previous elections. U.S. Vice-President Humphrey himself has urged on the July 10 Hanoi clique to acquiesce in the "Thieu-Ky clique" with their own experiences in the rigged election in South Korea. In such circumstances what validity would the Saigon election have?

It is said that President Johnson hopes to give his Saigon puppets the appearance of stability by a redistribution of seats through this election. This, however, is only a wish. Happenings in Saigon promise different things. Antagonisms between the "civilian" group and the military junta have been lasting for years and have caused a political deadlock in the puppet administration. Recently these conflicts have increased. The latest moves of the Saigon National Assembly—acceptance of General Minh's candidature for the presidency and opposition to press concentration—were attacks directed against the ruling military junta. The "civilian" group has denounced the Thieu-Ky joint ticket as undemocratic and demanded their resignation as provided for by the electoral law. Therefore, it would bring the matter into a referendum (demonstration-Ed.). These two ruling generals insist that they retain their positions until a new "president" is elected.

The race for the presidency is also among the military themselves. Antagonisms between Thieu and Ky—the two most efficient servants of

the U.S.—have come to the surface and grown sharper. The U.S. has put pressure to bear on Ky, forcing him to make concessions by withdrawing his candidature for the presidency to run vice president in a joint ticket with Thieu. On July 1, *Reader's* pointed out that undoubtedly between the generals, new schemes were being hatched. They talked about unity but tried to secure a great amount of concessions. Instability is inevitable and there is the possibility of Ky staging a revolution. The *London Times* on July 3 noted that there were signs that South Vietnam might be near to a state of political unrest, a state similar to those which had touched off previous coups d'Etat. The first result of this election force Mr. Johnson has reaped and will reap is continued instability, more serious still, in his stable.

The peoples round the world, including the American people, have long realised that the U.S. stooges in Saigon are mere tools of the imperialist aggression. The election force due soon in Saigon can in no way appease, public opinion, nor condemn them as the aggressors. More than 30,000 military advisers, hundreds of military bases and a sizable quantity of modern weapons, the Americans had formerly installed a puppet administration in the national assembly for the Diem regime. Yet the world's peoples continued to look at Diem as a puppet of the U.S. Washington, whose fate was decided entirely by the military junta and the C.I.A. Today, with more than 500,000 U.S. and satellite troops and a legal war against the South Vietnamese, the Americans are also trying to set up a puppet regime in Saigon. The two groups remain nothing more than U.S. stooges.

In the eyes of the South Vietnamese people, men of this regime are mere traitors.

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SAIGON, ELECTORAL FORCE

and "constitutional" tag. The absence of an administration devoid of a faked democracy would mean disaster for the U.S. to keep its "commitment" to its flunkeys and hide its aggressive nature, since more than 500,000 U.S. and satellite troops are fighting a war of conquest in Viet Nam. Therefore, the force of circumstances has prompted Washington to act with a greater sense of urgency as the Americans are finding themselves in the face of ever more serious failure and quandary in their aggressive war against Viet Nam, and as U.S. political isolation in the world has reached a high and as even its long-standing allies have many times broken off relations with the U.S. and most recently condemned it as the aggressor in Viet Nam. Meanwhile the American people more and more resent their government's costly and useless war and its support for a handful of placemen who represent nobody. On the other hand, on the battlefield, the South Vietnamese armed forces and

redistribution of seats. Such an attempt, if successful, would provide Washington with a steady prop of the kind it likes to have. It extends its way of aggression or with pawns for Johnson's "peace talks" swindle. Of late, some Western newspapers, more often than not, have been sceptical as to the democratic character of the election. But it remains to be seen what validity the election will have. It is well known that the N.F.L. is controlling four-fifths of South Vietnam's territory with three-quarters of its population. Recently, AP correspondent John F. Wheeler acknowledged that the communists were still able to control even over the countryside where 90 per cent of the Vietnamese were living (AP July 9). Back from the fear of South Vietnam, Bernard Cooper, correspondent of *Le Monde Diplomatique*, wrote in the March 1967 issue of this magazine that the N.F.L. is exercising its control even over the central areas of Saigon. In

intellectuals and those practicing liberal professions were made because these people disagreed with the policy of the ruling military junta, and noted that in Saigon, the neutralist tendency was regarded as a political offence.

Press censorship, proclaimed earlier by Nguyen Cao Ky, is being exercised in a drastic manner. Political leanings and views which are not in line with the Thieu-Ky clique are discarded. As the *New York Times* put it on July 3, the Thieu-Ky clique regarded the South Viet Nam constitution as a laughing stock. The paper said that although the Constitution had been in force for nearly 30 months now, yet blank spaces on Saigon paper front-pages marking censored paragraphs and articles were on the increase.

A general in exile in Thailand has been banned by the Thieu-Ky clique from returning to the country to run the election in spite of the fact that his candidature has been approved by the Na-